

## For Governor, ALFRED DOCKERY, Of Richmond County.

### The Union Meeting.

We publish to-day the proceedings of the Union meeting held in this City on Thursday last. The notice for the Convention was so short, and the difficulty of making it known, owing to the want of mail facilities, was so great, and there is such scarcity of money among the people, that the attendance was not so full as we could have desired. Those who were present felt that, under the circumstances, it would not be right to hold a Convention, and thus attempt to speak for the State; and so a meeting was organized, and the results of its deliberations are embodied in the proceedings referred to. We heard from many friends who were anxious to be present, but who were prevented by pressing engagements or by the want of means. Letters were received from distinguished Unionists approving the movement, and warmly recommending Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY for Governor. The minds of loyal Union men in all parts of the State seem to have turned instinctively to him, to bear our flag in this important crisis.

We invite attention to the resolutions adopted. They simply present the Union of the States as the paramount good. They inculcate what all parties profess in this State, in 1865—submission to the legally expressed will of the majority of the American people. They are not bitter or uncharitable. They leave the door open for every honest man to plant himself on the platform of unmistakable loyalty; and in this respect they accord with the views of President Johnson, for he has repeatedly and emphatically declared that no man should be trusted who is not "unmistakably loyal and devoted to the Union." In a word, they embody great Union principles which must, in the end, prevail. In the language of that sterling Unionist, Lewis Thompson, Esq., we should "Make the Union our first and only hope for everything that is to come hereafter." Our nationality should be the bond of the party, and Congress should be called upon to put the State in a proper condition to be restored by her loyal people. We are farther from restoration to-day than we have been since the surrender, and the tone and temper of the secessionists is infinitely more defiant and overbearing. Let the country fully understand these national issues, and if the people do not sustain us in the long run, there is an end of the government, and anarchy must hereafter prevail. Mr. Thompson also says, "I suggest that Alfred Dockery be recommended for Governor. He is well known as true and worthy, and would be acceptable to all parts of the country, North and South." Such is the advice of one of the purest patriots and one of the ablest statesmen in the country. There is no office which Lewis Thompson would have. He says, "I am willing to fight in the ranks as a private, but cannot accept any other position."

We have good reason to believe that Gen. Dockery will be a candidate. We know he does not desire the office, and that he is averse to mingling in political strife. But he regards the immediate restoration of the Union as of paramount importance; and if his fellow-citizens desire his services, as the indications in all quarters are that they do, he will not withhold them. No man is more thoroughly or more honorably identified with the State and its interests than Alfred Dockery. He has shown himself in times past the ardent friend of internal improvements and common schools, and indeed of every interest that demanded or deserved the fostering care of the State. He has always been a Union man. He imbibed his Unionism at the pure fountains opened by Washington, and Clay, and Webster; and during all the struggle for the Union he stood like a rock, without regard to former party associations, side by side with those old Jackson Democrats who loved the Union as he did. Gen. Dockery is no party man. He is simply a Union man. He knows no difference between Whigs and Democrats who are Union men, and he would treat them all alike; but, notwithstanding this, his record as an old line Union Whig will not be forgotten by those with whom he formerly acted. On this score he has greatly the advantage of Gov. Worth, for he has never deserted his life-long principles, as Gov. Worth has done, in order to obtain office at the hands of those politicians who were instrumental in involving the country in civil war.

We appeal to the Union men of the State to rouse themselves for the contest. It will be short, but we trust, triumphant for the Union cause. Let every Unionist work, work up to and on the day of election. Every thing dear to our State is at stake. If we can not secure her restoration to the Union at the next session of Congress, the result will be, reorganization, confiscation, executions for treason, and negro suffrage. The only way to defeat the radicals, as-called, is to accept the Constitutional amendment. The election of Gen. Dockery would, of itself, place the State on high ground, and would do much to open the way for her return to the Union.

**THREATENED WAR IN EUROPE.**—The Cable informs us to-day that the insurrectionists in the Island of Candia have been defeated by the Turks. The population of this Island is Christian by three-fourths. They belong to the Greek Church, of which the Czar of Russia is the head. Turkey holds Candia, possession having been given her by the other European powers after the expulsion of the first Napoleon from Egypt. The Christians of Candia recently raised the standard of revolt, and it is supposed have appealed to Russia for help. The Czar has gone to war with Turkey before in a similar quarrel, and are prepared to renew the contest at any time. Indeed, it seems that the whole of Europe is now likely to be involved in a disastrous and bloody war.

**FUNERAL.**—We observe that the National flag is liberally suspended to-day from the building occupied by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of North-Carolina. We take it that this is done out of respect to the memory of defunct Radicalism in North-Carolina, whose obsequies are progressing to-day with Holden, Thomas, Lehman, Menninger & Co., as pall-bearers. We take it for granted that this is the object of the display. Political antipathy to the Administration, of course, can have nothing to do with it.—*Sentinel.*

The *Sentinel*, then, assumes that to display the American flag is to give offence to the national administration. We do not think so. The administration is the peculiar custodian of the flag. It honors the flag, as all "unmistakably loyal" men do in all portions of the country.

The *Sentinel* loses no opportunity to express its dislike of the American flag. Ordinary prudence, it seems to us, should restrain the *Sentinel* in this respect, but its feeling against the flag and the loyalty which it symbolizes is so intense that it will crop out on nearly every occasion.

We learn that Seaton "lost his soup" on Thursday. He could not think of going to his dinner along the street where the flag was waving. It is reported that Brother Pell was seen, about 2 P. M., making his way home to his dinner up Hillsborough street, by Mr. Drake's old stand. We trust the health of our worthy contemporaries will not be injured by these efforts of theirs to avoid walking under or near the flag.

### Mail Routes and Post-offices.

The special agent for this State, Dr. A. Jobe, is still indefatigably engaged in providing mail facilities for our people. He requests us to say that he would like to have information from all parts of the State in relation to useless mail routes that should be suspended, and also to routes that should be established. Also, any information in relation to mail facilities that may be deemed important. Address him at Raleigh.

We learn that about half the post-offices have been re-established in this State.

**MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.**—Attention is invited to the advertisement of this College, in our paper to-day. This College has an able Faculty, and is said to be in a flourishing condition. It numbers about one thousand graduates since it was founded.

An Indian of the Pamunkey tribe, living at Pocahontas, Va., named Edmund Palwahy, recently fell from the topmast of a schooner in the James-river and was killed.

**AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER.**—The gold and silver products of the United States for the year 1866 have been estimated at from eighty-two to one hundred and six millions. California produced twenty-five millions; Montana, eighteen millions; Nevada sixteen millions; Idaho, seventeen millions; Oregon, eight millions; Colorado, seventeen millions; other sources, five millions.

Union men who agree in principle, but who differ as to the details by which the Union should be restored, ought not to fall out by the way. Let this be remembered. Surely ALL can unite on ALFRED DOCKERY.

**CROPS.**—In certain sections of the State, west and southwest, the crops have suffered much by the drought. Except these localities good crops will be made, especially of cotton. Our information in relation to tobacco is slender. Our people generally have reason to be thankful to a kind Providence for its bountiful blessings.

Arkansas good crops of cotton and corn will be made. Some sections suffered from overflow in the Spring, but generally the crops are good, especially the wheat.

From Louisiana we learn that the cotton crop is seriously damaged. Louisiana has suffered much from inundations. From middle Alabama the intelligence is of a better character. A friend recently from that section has given us cheering information about the cotton and corn.

A letter from Atlanta to a Northern paper speaks of the fine appearance of the crops along the Georgia railroads.

Along the Pamunkey in Virginia, says the *Dispatch*, the cotton raised is very good, of long, fine staple and will compare favorably with best Southern grades.

In some parts of the South the crops will fall short and the people suffer, in other sections the very best crops will be made.

**Important Testimony from Mr. Raymond.**

Mr. Raymond, it is well known, was a leading member of the first Philadelphia Convention, and the author of the address. He says, in the following article, copied from his paper, the *New York Times*, that that Convention endorsed the proposed constitutional amendment.

What will the *Sentinel* say to this?

"PARTY PLATFORMS AND PRINCIPLES."—The Albany *Evening Journal* manufactures a good many reasons for attaching special importance to what we said a few days since upon a possible collision of authority between two rival bodies, each claiming to be the House of Representatives, and it ascribes to the *Times* special authority to speak for the President in regard to the action he would take in that contingency. We have no such authority, and, in the article referred to, expressly stated that we judged of his probable action only from his published opinions on the subject. In no other way have we ever had the slightest reason to anticipate or presume what it would be.

But the *Journal* is guilty of some flagrant misrepresentation. It says:

"The *Times* was asked by a Pittsburgh contemporary whether it regarded the present Congress as a Constitutional body? To this question the *Times* evasively replies that there is no reason for regarding the present Congress otherwise than as a legitimate and Constitutional body because the President has communicated with it, and approved of acts that were passed by it."

We gave no such reason. We said we regarded this Congress as a Constitutional body, because it embraced a majority of all the members required by law; and we added that the President also regarded it as Constitutional, else he would not have signed the bills it passed.

"We suggested, as a means of at once doing justice and of averting the threatened danger, the admission of loyal members from loyal States to their seats in Congress. This the *Journal* says 'surrendering the vital point at issue.' How long is it since the Albany *Journal* regarded the exclusion of loyal men from Congress as a 'vital issue' in its party platform? On the 4th of Au-

gust, in discussing the probable action of the Philadelphia National Convention, the *Evening Journal* said:

"If the wish is to compact the real Union Party, a platform will be adopted to accomplish this result. And it is possible to agree upon such a platform. We could draw one, and use no single sentence that has not been spoken by the President himself. If we should make any modification whatever in his declared principles, it would only be to render them less 'Radical'; for we never favored either general hanging or indiscriminate confiscation."

Our platform would be:

1. Security for the future—to be guaranteed by a faithful execution and submission to the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau Laws.

2. ADOPTION OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

3. The immediate admission to their seats in Congress of all loyal men who can take the test oath, and

4. The recognition of the right of every State to regulate the question of suffrage in its own way.

If the Philadelphia Pilgrims will give us some such platform as this, a great many will go to Philadelphia—next time. Such a platform, with 'Conservative' and 'Executive' indorsement, would carry everything before it—it will, whether it has such indorsement or not.

The Philadelphia Convention did give the country just 'such a platform' as the *Journal* itself recommended;—and the main plank in it was the very one on which the *Journal* then laid great stress, but which it now repudiates—namely, the admission to their seats in Congress of all loyal men from loyal States.

The *Journal* is in the habit of talking a good deal about consistency."

**Granville County Agricultural Society.**

We are requested to copy the following correspondence:

HENDERSON, N. C., August 25th, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We the undersigned committee appointed to solicit the services of a suitable person to deliver the annual address before the Granville County Agricultural Society on the 18th of October next, respectfully request that you will accede to our wishes and the desire of the society in that capacity at the time and place above designated.

Yours very respectfully,

A. J. ROGERS,  
S. D. YOUNG,  
A. B. ANDREWS,To W. W. JONES, Esq., Chapel Hill, N. C.

CHAPEL HILL, August 30, 1866.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge your invitation of the 25th, and if no unforeseen event happens to detain me, will take pleasure in acceding to your kind solicitation at the time and place specified.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. JONES,  
To Major A. J. Rogers, Doctor S. D. Young,  
Capt. A. B. Andrews, Committee, Henderson, N. C.—Field and Fire-side.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

**Foreign News.**

**NEW YORK, Sept. 20.**—An arrival from Rio Janeiro confirms the report of a desperate battle between the Allies and Paraguayans on July 16th and 18th. The fighting was stubborn and sanguinary and resulted in the discomfiture of the Allies, who lost 4,200 killed and wounded. Paraguayans fought behind entrenchments and lost less.

Coffee at Rio has been active and higher. Florence, Sept. 18.—Gen. Rivet left for Venice to-day in order to superintend the arrangement for a transfer of the Quadrilateral to Venice.

VIENNA, Sept. 18.—The Emperor of Austria has permitted the exiled Poleski to return to Hungary. He will reside at Pesth.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Seward has much improved and is pronounced out of danger.

Attorney General Stansberry has given a written opinion that President Johnson has power to fill vacancies in the recess of the Senate without any limitation as to the time they first occurred.

**Freshets in Ohio.**

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—The Ohio River has risen ten feet in the last 48 hours. With the exception of the Little Miami, the Miami and the Cincinnati, all the Railroads are interrupted by the destruction of bridges. Corn fields along the Big Miami are all overflowed, the water being higher than the corn tops. The Scioto overflowed the Valley of Columbus.

The lower part of Dayton is overflowed and McPersenville, opposite, is ten feet under water. Families are forced to abandon their homes. Three men were drowned at Piqua.

LONDON, Wednesday noon.—Consols for money, 89½; American securities firmer; five twenties, higher, 73½.

The Daily News in its editorial to-day says the Prussian-American alliance is impracticable.

FLORENCE, Wednesday noon.—The mission of Gen. Vialto to Vienna led to the belief that the difficulty about the Venetian debt is at an end and that a compromise will be effected, resulting in a lasting peace.

TRIESTE, Wednesday noon.—A great battle has been fought in the Island of Candia between the Turks and the insurrectionists. The Turks were the victors.

**Markets.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 21st.—Gold, 143½. Cotton unchanged.

MOBILE, Sept. 21st.—Cotton sales to-day quoted at 38.

**Illness of Count Bismarck.**

BERLIN, Sept. 20th.—Count Bismarck has been taken very ill, though not so much as to excite serious apprehension.

The King of Prussia has written an address to the people, congratulating them on victories, &c.

**Mexican Loan in France.**

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The finance committee sent here from Mexico to negotiate a loan are disheartened, and has announced that the Empire of Mexico is without funds.

**Outbreak of Brigands Near Palermo.**

FLORENCE, Italy, Sept. 20.—An outbreak of brigands has occurred near Palermo and telegraphic wires are cut in all directions, but as National troops held the principal places the rebellion will be of short duration.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Senator Don Ezequiel Guadalupe yesterday presented his credentials to Acting Secretary of State, as Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Costa Rica, the former Minister having resigned.

The President yesterday appointed M. S. Perkins U. S. Attorney for West Tennessee.

## Special Notices.

A cure is warranted by Dr. Tobias' celebrated **CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, AND DYSENTERY LINIMENT**, if used when first taken by persons of temperate habits. This medicine has been known in the United States over 30 years. Thousands have used it, and found it never failed to cure any complaint for which it was recommended, and all those who first tried it, are now never without it. In the cholera of 1848, Dr. Tobias attended 40 cases and lost 4, being called in too late to do any good.

**DIRECTIONS.**—Take a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water every half hour, two hours, and rub the abdomen and extremities well with the Liniment. To allay the thirst, take a lump of ice in the month about the size of a marble every ten minutes. It is warranted perfectly innocent to take internally. Sold by all druggists—price, 40 and 80 cents. Depot, 56 Courtland street, New York.

Sept. 22, 1866. 80—1m

**Reduction in Price of the American Watches.**

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS. In consequence of the recent great improvements in our facilities for manufacturing we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed.

**WITH GOLD AT PAR,** so that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time. The different grades of watches in our facilities for manufacturing we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed.

**More than 200,000 Watches** have given our productions the very highest rank among time-keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public have acquainted with their merits, until for months together, we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.

We are fully justified in saying that we now make more than one-half of all the watches sold in the United States. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks on the plate:

1. "American Watch Co." Waltham, Mass.

2. "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass.

3. "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass.

4. "William Ellery."

5. Our Ladies' Watch, of first quality, is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass.

6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch is named "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes at a variety of cases.

The American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., authorize us to state that without distinction of trade-marks or price,

**ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY ARE FULLY WARRANTED**

to be the best time-keepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker who can never be reached, this guarantee is good at all times against the Company or their agents, and that if after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular, it may be always exchanged for another.

As the American Watches, made at Waltham, Mass., are for sale by dealers generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single watches.

**Caution.**—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeit watches will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,  
Agents for the American Watch Co.,  
183 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sept. 22, 1866. 80—4m

## New Advertisements.

**MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA, AT AUGUSTA.**

**Faculty:**

L. D. FORD, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

JOS. E. EVE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants.

I. P. GARVIN, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence.

L. DUGAS, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

GEO. A. RAINS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physics.

EDW. GEDDINGS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

DESAUSSURE FORD, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

W. H. DOUGHTY, M. D., Assistant Professor of Materia Medica.

JOHN S. COLEMAN, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The 32d Session will be opened on the First Monday in November next, and continue four months.

The Museum, Laboratory, and Arrangements for Practical Anatomy are equal to any in the country.

Clinical instruction regularly imparted at the City Hospital.

**Fees.**

Tickets for the whole course, in currency, \$105

Matriculation, in currency, 10

Dissections, in currency, 30

Diploma fee, in currency, 10

L. A. DUGAS, Dean.

Sept. 22, 1866. 80—3t

**ROBBINS & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

61 and 63, Broad St.,

NEW BERN, N. C.

Sept. 22, 1866. 80—1t

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.**

IN CHOWAN COUNTY, N. C.

The undersigned, from declining health, and other causes, being unable to give his personal attention to the Agricultural business, offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, and has lived for the past 40 years.

It is situated five miles below Edenton, has all the needed farm buildings, with a good Cotton Gin and Screw; produces good Cotton, Cotton, Wheat, &c., and is now in very good condition.

The farm contains 307 acres, according to estimates and surveys, but if the purchaser desires, a new survey can be made. There is good pasture for stock, plenty of wood, and with proper attention the land would yield a handsome return to the cultivator.

A credit of 1, 2, and 3 years will be given for the purchase money, for interest bearing bonds, well secured; and possession given in time for recording Fall crop.

Should the Farm be sold, the purchaser can have all, or so much of the Stock as he may desire. The remainder will be disposed of at public sale.

The undersigned will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one desirous of purchasing.

WM. BENBOW,  
Chowan Co., N. C., near Edenton.

Sept. 22, 1866. 80—3t

**AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.**

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, RALEIGH, N. C., September 28th, 1866, SIX ARTILLERY HORSES,

and a large quantity of Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of the following

860 Axes, 479 Camp Kettles,

844 Axe Helves, 77 Camp Hatchets,

551 Canteens and Straps, 9 Sibley tent Stoves,

421 Mess Pans, 1059 Spades,

902 Pick Axes, 121 Pick Axe Helves.

Most of the above articles are new.

TERMS—Cash, United States Currency.

By order of

Brevet Lieut. Col. J. D. STUBBS,

Chief Quartermaster,

Mil. Com'd N. C.

E. CRAWFORD,

Brevet Maj., & A. A. Q. M.

Sept. 18, 1866. 78—1s

## City Advertisements.

### CHOICE BRANDS OF FLOUR.

10 BBLs. "PATAPSCO" FAMILY FLOUR.  
10 half bbls. "Extra"  
20 bbls. "Chesapeake" Extra Fam. Flour.  
10 bbls. "Orange Grove"  
10 sacks N. C. "Gilt edge"  
50 bbls. Super. Flour, different brands.  
All fresh and arriving.  
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.  
Sept. 20, 1866. 79—1t

### BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

15 BALES GUNNY BAGGING,  
3000 yards Dundee,  
100 coils Baling Rope,  
250 pounds Baling Twine, in store.  
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.  
Sept. 20, 1866. 79—1t

### BUCKETS, BROOMS, PAPER, AND MATCHES.

50 DOZ. PAINTED BUCKETS,  
10 dozen Brooms,  
90 reams Wrapping Paper,  
50 gross Parlor Matches, arriving to-day.  
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.  
Sept. 20, 1866. 79—1t

W. H. H. TUCKER, JR. S. TUCKER, T. MCGEE.

### W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER  
STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

</